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# PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

# WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1780.

*The following gasconading account of the engagement off Gibraltar, between twenty-one British ships of the line, and seven Spanish, is taken from Rivington's Royal Gazette, of May the 4th, 1780.*

*From the* LONDON GAZETTE, *February* 28, 1780.

*Admiralty-Office, February* 28, 1780.

CAPTAIN EDWARD THOMPSON, of his Majesty's ship Hyæna, arrived early this morning from Gibraltar, with dispatches from Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney, of which the following are copies and extracts.

*Sandwich, Gibraltar-Bay, January* 27, 1780.

*Duplicate, the original of which is not yet arrived.*

*S I R,*

IT is with the highest satisfaction I can congratulate their Lordships, on a signal victory obtained by his Majesty's ships under my command, over the Spanish squadron, commanded by Don Juan Langara, wherein the Spanish Admiral and the greatest part of his squadron was either taken or destroyed.

Having received repeated intelligence of a Spanish squadron, said to consist of 14 sail of the line, cruizing off Cape St. Vincent, I gave notice to all the Captains, upon my approaching the said Cape, to prepare for battle, and having passed it on the 16th in the morning with the whole convoy, at one P. M. the Cape then bearing north four leagues, the Bedford made the signal for seeing a fleet in the S. E. quarter; I immediately made a signal for the line of battle abreast, and bore down upon them; but before that could be well effected, I perceived the enemy were endeavouring to form a line of battle a-head upon the starboard tack; and as the day was far advanced, and unwilling to delay the action, at two P. M. I hauled down the signal for the line of battle abreast, and made the signal for a general chace, to engage as the ships came up by rotation, and to take the lee gage in order to prevent the enemy's retreat into their own ports.

At four P. M. perceiving the headmost ships very near the enemy, I made the signal to engage and close; in a few Minutes the four headmost ships began the action, which was returned with great briskness by the enemy. At forty minutes past four one of the enemy's line of battle ships blew up, with a dreadful explosion, every person perished. At six P. M. one of the Spanish ships struck. The action and pursuit continued with a constant fire till two o'clock in the morning, at which time the Monarca, the headmost of all the enemy's ships, having struck to the Sandwich, after receiving one broadside, and all firing having ceased, I made the signal and brought to.

The weather during the night was at times very tempestuous, which rendered it difficult to take possession of and shift the prisoners of those ships that had surrendered to His Majesty's arms.---It continued very bad weather the next day, when the Royal George, Prince George, Sandwich, and several other ships, were in great danger, and under the necessity of making sail to avoid the shoals off St. Lucar; nor did they get into deep water till the next morning, when having joined the convoy, and made Cape Spartel, I dispatched two frigates to Tangier, to acquaint His Majesty's Consul with our success, that Great-Britain was again mistress of the Straits, and desiring him to hasten a supply of fresh provisions for the garrison. At sun-set we entered the Gut.

The gallant behaviour of the Admirals, Captains, officers and men I had the honour to command, was remarkably conspicuous: They seem actuated with the same spirit, and were anxiously eager to exert themselves with the utmost zeal to serve His Majesty, and to humble the pride of his enemies.

I may venture to affirm, though the enemy made a gallant defence, that had the weather proved but even moderate, or had the action happened in the day, not one of their squadron had escaped.

Inclosed I send a list of the Spanish squadron, as likewise of his Majesty's ships, with the damage they received.

*I have the honour to be, with great regard, Sir,*
*Your most obedient and most humble Servant,*
GEO. BRYDGES RODNEY.

PHILIP STEVENS, *Esq;*

*A List of the Spanish Fleet under the command of* Don Juan de Langara.

[ Duplicate. ]

Phœnix, Don Juan de Langara, Admiral; Don Francisco, Melgaresso. Captain, 80 guns, 700 men, taken and brought into Gibraltar.

San Augustin, Don Vizente Dos, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, escaped.

San Genaro, Don Gelix Terada, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, escaped.

San Justa, ————, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, escaped, very much damaged.

San Lorenzo, Don Juan de Araoz, commander, 70 guns 600 men, escaped, very much damaged.

San Julian, Marques de Medina, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, taken, the officers shifted, and a Lieutenant with 70 seamen put on board, afterwards went on shore.

San Eugenio, Don Antonio Dumonte, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, taken, the officers shifted, but drove ashore on the breakers and lost.

Monarça, Don Antonio Oyarvide, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, taken and brought into Gibraltar.

Princessa, Don Manuel de Leon, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, taken and brought into Gibraltar.

Diligente, Don Antonio Abornoz, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, taken and brought into Gibraltar.

San Domingo, Don Ignacio Mendezabel, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, blown up in the action.

Sta. Getrudie, Don Anibal Cassoni, commander, 26 guns, 250 men, escaped.

St. Rosalia, Don Antonio Ortega, commander, 28 guns, 250 men, escaped.

G. B. RODNEY.

*Return of the killed and wounded, &c.*

| Ships. | Killed. | Wounded. | Damages. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sandwich | — | — | None. |
| Prince George | 1 | 3 | |
| Royal George | — | — | |
| Resolution | — | — | |
| Bedford | 3 | 9 | |
| Montague | — | — | |
| Marlborough | — | — | |
| Ajax | — | 16 | Fore-topmast shot away, 4 guns dismounted. |
| Alfred | — | — | None. |
| Defence | 10 | 21 | Mast and yards much damaged. |
| Edgar | 6 | 20 | None. |
| Cumberland | — | 1 | |
| Culloden | — | — | |
| Invincible | 3 | 4 | |
| Monarch | 3 | 26 | Fore-topmast shot away. |
| Terrible | 6 | 2 | Main-topgallant-mast shot away. |
| Alcide | — | — | Main-topmast shot away. |
| Bienfaisant | — | — | Mizen-topmast shot away. |
| | 32 | 102 | |

*Return of officers killed.*

Lieutenant Charles Henry Strachan, marines, Edgar.

*Return of officers wounded.*

Lieutenant Forrest, Ajax, since dead.
Lieutenant Forbes, Edgar.
Master of the Terrible.

G. B. RODNEY.

*Extract of a letter from Sir George Brydges Rodney, to Mr. Stephens, dated on board the Sandwich, Gibraltar Bay, the 28th of January,* 1780.

[ *Duplicate, the original of which is not yet received.* ]

"Since my letter of yesterday, giving their Lordships an account of the action with the enemy's squadron, and my entering the Gut with the fleet and convoy at sun-set on the 18th, I must desire you will will please to acquaint them, that having no person on board the Sandwich acquainted with the bay of Gibraltar, I ordered Rear Admiral Digby to lead in, and sent two frigates ahead to give notice to the garrison of our approach. The Sandwich and many of the ships did not arrive in the bay till yesterday. All the transports and victuallers are unloading, and every dispatch shall be used to put his Majesty's further commands into execution."

*Extract of a letter from Sir George Brydges Rodney, to Mr. Stephens, dated Gibraltar Bay, 4th of February,* 1780.

"As the wind continued to blow hard westerly, I thought it forwarding his Majesty's service, to make sure of the convoy's arriving safe at Minorca, by sending three copper bottom ships of the line to see them in safety off that island, where I am sure they must have arrived before this time, as the wind has continued to blow hard westerly ever since they sailed."

*Sandwich, Gibraltar Bay, February* 7, 1780.

"I must desire you will please to acquaint their Lordships, that every possible attention has been paid to the Spanish Admiral and his officers, they are all extremely desirous of returning to Spain upon their parole of honour; but as I am informed that a great number of his Majesty's subjects are now prisoners in Spain, I have declined giving them any assurances till the British subjects are released, and having received yesterday, by the Shrewsbury, from Lisbon, a letter from his Majesty's Consul General in Portugal, acquainting me that he had released 626 Spanish prisoners, and though frequent promises has been made, he had not as yet received one in return. The letter from Sir John Hort has confirmed me in the resolution I had before taken, viz. not to release any prisoners, but upon the Spaniards delivering up all the British subjects at present in Spain, and then only man for man.

However gratifying or convenient it may prove to individuals, the great and general line of hostility is never to be forgot: In vain we may conquer, if unconditional promisory notes can forthwith put new arms into the enemy's hands, and they openly avail themselves of the British generosity without making a just return, and retain the British seamen in their prisons.

The great anxiety of the Spanish Admiral and his officers to return is such, and their assurance that my officers and seamen, that had boarded their ships, and were forced on shore near Cadiz should be forthwith restored, as likewise all other British subjects, having been delayed upon frivolous pretences, I sent this morning the note I have the honour to inclose for their Lordship's perusal to the Spanish Admiral, and have not a doubt but it will touch their feelings, and convince them that no delay must be made.

I flatter myself that I shall have their Lordships approbation in my endeavours to release a thousand good seamen who may do considerable service to their King and Country.

*I am, Sir,*
*With great regard, your most obedient and most humble Servant,*
PHILIP STEVENS, *Esq;* G. B. RODNEY.

IN COUNCIL,

*Philadelphia, May* 9, 1780.

FOR the information of the Lieutenants of counties, and also of the officers chosen in the Militia, as well as other persons elected into public offices, they are informed, that by law, all persons who have taken the oaths of allegiance and abjuration before the first of June, 1778, need not take any other oath to the State. But all persons who have taken the oath since, and are now elected into office, must also take the oath enjoined by the Supplementary Act, passed the 5th of December, 1778.

*Resolved*, That the above be published.

*The following is the* OATH *required by the* SUPPLEMENTAL LAW.

I, A. B. do solemnly and sincerely declare and swear, or affirm, that the State of Pennsylvania is, and of right ought to be, a free, sovereign and independent State. And I do for ever renounce and refuse all allegiance, subjection and obedience to the King or Crown of Great-Britain. And I do further swear (or solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and affirm) that I never have, since the Declaration of Independence, directly or indirectly aided, assisted, abetted, or in any wise countenanced the King of Great-Britain, his Generals, fleets or armies, or their adherents, in their claims upon these United States. And that I have, ever since the Declaration of the Independence thereof, demeaned myself as a faithful citizen and subject of this, or some one of the United States. And that I will at all times maintain and support the freedom, sovereignty, and independence thereof.

*Passed into a law, Dec.* 5, 1778.

*May* 11.

*Resolved*, That this Board will not receive petitions for recommendations to pass into New-York, until the first day of August next.

*May* 12, 1780.

*On consideration, Ordered*, That the Agents for forfeited estates, do immediately proceed to the sale of the forfeited estates in the respective counties of the State; any former order of this Board to the contrary thereof notwithstanding. *May* 12.

WHEREAS by the original charter of Willliam Penn, Esq; the first Proprietary, to the city of Philadelphia, it was granted, that all the lands within the bounds and limits of the city, ungranted, should remain open as a free common of pasture for the use of the inhabitants, and, notwithstanding such engagement, the late Proprietaries have given permission at sundry times to individuals, to inclose unfold lots, to the great prejudice of the inhabitants generally: AND WHEREAS the right and interest in said lands are now vested in the State, and all such permissions and authority derived under them are void and of no effect. *Resolved, therefore*, That public notice be given to the occupiers of said lots, that they remove their fences forthwith, and lay open said lots for common use; or, in failure thereof, such inclosures will be considered as nuisances, and removed accordingly.

*Extract from the Minutes,*
T. MATLACK, *Secretary.*

TREASURY-OFFICE, *May* 3, 1780.

*Ordered*, That the several persons who are accountable to the United States for the expenditure of monies or supplies, and who fail to render their respective accounts at the times required by the resolutions of Congress, or at such times as shall be required by the Board of Treasury, be prosecuted as delinquents, and advertised as public defaulters. *Extract from the Minutes.*

CHARLES LEE, *Secretary.*

§†§ *The Printers in the United States are requested to publish the above order in their several papers, till the first day of June next.*

JOHN ORD,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER,

HAS removed from his house in Front-street, to his house on the north side of Chestnut-street, between Second and Third-streets, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Benjamin Marshall, deceased, where he continues to carry on the Notary and Conveyancing business, and has also opened an Office for the sale of real estates. ¶

*Reading, April* 17, 1780.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

*BROKE goal last night, a certain PETER PHILIPS, who was committed for passing counterfeit continental currency; had on a sky-blue lincey coat, lincey jacket, and an old hat; he is of a black complexion, and has a bad countenance. Also JOHN WOLFKILL, who was committed for deserting from the army; he belongs to the third Virginia regiment. Whoever apprehends the said villains, so that they may be had again, shall be entitled to the above reward, paid by* HENRY HAFFA, *Sheriff.* ¶

*Trenton, April* 8, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the LAWS of the last SITTING of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of NEW-JERSEY are published, and ready to be delivered. ISAAC COLLINS.

## HAMBURGH, *June* 20.

HISTORY will not fail to place in the rank of the moſt memorable events and the moſt glorious for France, the pacification of three-fourths of Europe, brought about by a young Sovereign not yet 25 years old, who has had the ſpirit and magnanimity, at this age, to prefer the happineſs of mankind to the vain illuſions of glory gained by arms. But at this time three great empires bleſs the beneficent hand which has reſtored peace and union to them. Peterſburgh, Vienna and Conſtantinople raiſe altars of public gratitude to this young peace-maker, whoſe name has already acquired as much glory as the longeſt and wiſeſt reign could do.

This pacification was notified by M. de Hecht, Miniſter of his Pruſſian Majeſty, and afterwards by the Baron de Binder, Miniſter of her Imperial Majeſty, to our Senate, which complimented thereupon by a ſolemn deputation.

The mediation of France, and her ſucceſs in this great buſineſs, is a maſter-piece of wiſdom and policy, which has deprived the proud rulers of the ocean of all the allies which their haughtineſs had inſulted, and which their fortune had ſtill kept under the yoke. At this day we ſee Ruſſia, Sweden and Denmark eagerly ſeize the opportunity of burſting the ſhackles which the Britiſh flag had impoſed on their trade. What has been now tranſacted in this reſpect between the three northern powers not being exactly known by the public, we ſhall here inſert certain particular informations, drawn from an authentic ſource.

In the beginning of March, the Ruſſian Miniſtry informed the Swediſh and Daniſh Envoys of a reſolution which the Empreſs had taken, of acceding to the propoſitions of the Court of Sweden for protecting trade and navigation, and alſo the poſſeſſions of the three Crowns in the northern Seas; for which purpoſe it ſeemed nevertheleſs unneceſſary to conclude any formal treaty between them, becauſe this ſtep would indubitably draw the attention of the two belligerent powers, and thus might produce conſequences which might oblige the three Crowns to depart from the ſyſtem of neutrality which they propoſed to themſelves to follow in the preſent conjuncture; that in virtue of this reſolution, her Imperial Majeſty would make ſuch diſpoſitions for ſending out, in the ſpring, a ſquadron of three or four ſhips of the line and ſome frigates from Archangel, to cruiſe on the Ruſſian coaſts as far as North-Cape; that in this view the Empreſs invited the Kings of Sweden and Denmark to keep each a ſquadron of like force, that the veſſels of the three powers might form a kind of line, and join in caſe of neceſſity, to give effectual protection to the navigation of foreigners in the North Sea againſt the attacks of any power whatſoever, eſpecially to keep away cruiſers from thoſe parts, of what nation ſoever, without exception; and to give the greater weight to this reſolution, her Imperial Majeſty at the ſame time propoſed, that the Miniſters of the three Courts at thoſe of Paris and London ſhould remit thither declarations for notifying theſe intentions.

In the firſt days of April, Baron de Nolken remitted to Count Panin the anſwer of the Court of Sweden. It is therein ſaid, that "his Swediſh Majeſty ſhould ſee with pleaſure, that it would be agreeable to the Empreſs to extend ſtill farther the protection ſhe inclined to grant for the liberty of the ſeas, conſidering that the principal troubles which the Swediſh flag had been made to experience have not ſo much happened on the coaſts of the kingdom as in other ſeas of Europe, where Swediſh merchants trade under the guaranty of treaties, and the law of nations univerſally received; that thus, although his Swediſh Majeſty inclines to adhere to the deſign of the Empreſs, to keep at a diſtance from the coaſts of the three kingdoms all cruiſers, of what nation ſoever they may be, he ſhould nevertheleſs think himſelf obliged to extend his cares to a more unlimited protection of the trade of his ſubjects." In proof of the confidence of this Monarch in the Empreſs and her Miniſtry, the Baron de Nolken communicated, by the ſame note, the contents of the declaration which the Swediſh Miniſters would be charged with to remit to the Courts of Verſailles and London, and he opens his mind therein, without reſerve, upon the complaints of the Court of Stockholm againſt the latter of them; "that he complains of her having authoriſed her privateers to adopt maxims oppreſſive to the commerce of all neutral nations, in violation of what had been ſtipulated by treaties, and of the uſage to this day in times of war between Great-Britain and France." The Baron de Nolken adds, at the end of theſe complaints, which are very ſtrongly expreſſed, "that his Swediſh Majeſty hopes that the Court of Peterſburgh will unite with that of Stockholm, to make, in due time and place, proper repreſentations on this ſubject; a ſtep which appears conformed to the intereſts of this empire, ſince her productions are the ſame with thoſe of Sweden, and that many cargoes of hemp, iron and other articles, which Swediſh veſſels had taken in at Peterſburgh and other ports of Ruſſia, have been ſeized by the Engliſh, and adjudged good prizes by their Court of Admiralty, even before the 10th of November laſt year."

The anſwer of the Court of Portugal was a little longer before it came to hand, and did not ſo fully agree with the propoſitions of the Empreſs. It gave to underſtand that his Daniſh Majeſty did not throughly conform, as his Swediſh Majeſty did, to the deſign of the Cabinet of Peterſburgh, becauſe it ſeemed to him repugnant to the principles of neutrality, which, according to this anſwer, would not permit him to hinder the cruiſers of the two belligerent nations from coming into his harbours, much leſs to concur in keeping them out of the North Sea, or to intermeddle in the protection of foreign bottoms. His Daniſh Majeſty, however, offered to ſend ſome ſhips of war to the North-Cape to ſerve as an eſcort to the merchant ſhips of his ſubjects, with orders to the Commander of his ſquadron to agree with the Commander of the Ruſſian ſquadron in all things not contrary to the principles of the abovementioned treaties.

It appears by the tenor of theſe different declarations, that the three Courts have not abſolutely the ſame ideas either concerning the extent which ſhould be allowed to the rights of neutrality, or on the manner of exerciſing them, but they are agreed on the main point, that is to ſay, on the freedom of navigation in the ſeas which waſh their coaſts, a freedom of more value to them now than if it were permitted for one of the powers at war to put any hinderances to it, with the view of depriving its enemy of the means of continuing the war by ſea, whereby the three northern nations would find themſelves at the ſame time deſtitute of the principal market for the produce which conſtitutes their wealth.

The definitive anſwer of the Court of Peterſburgh to the Miniſters of Sweden and Denmark is not yet known; but we preſume that every of the three northern Cabinets will follow its particular ideas; yet ſo that a perfect unanimity will reign both in their meaſures and declarations.

## LONDON, *February* 12.

A flag of truce is arrived at Briſtol from Boſton, freighted by ſome Engliſh priſoners, who engaged their words for the ſecurity of the veſſel and for their exchange. This veſſel is found to be a prize taken by the Americans, and belonging to the port of Glaſgow; her actual Captain was commander of the privateer that took her. The merchants in Glaſgow, being informed that this veſſel had arrived in a Britiſh port, have demanded her reſtitution; pretending that, as the Americans had been declared Rebels and Pirates, the Britiſh, who have had veſſels taken by them, have a right to take them again wherever they find them. Nevertheleſs this veſſel has been received, by order of government, on the footing of a cartel; we are impatient to know how the Miniſtry will extricate themſelves out of this difficulty, which is occaſioned by their having no fixed ſyſtem relative to the American Independency, tacitly acknowledging it under certain aſpects, whilſt they will not hear of it in other caſes. It is by this inconſiſtency that they have deſtroyed all the efforts which were taken in favour of England to prevent a war, which hereafter will prove the ruin of this nation.

*March* 1. The 28th of February, Sir James Wallace was tried by a court martial at Portſmouth, for the loſs of his ſhip, and was moſt honorably acquitted.

4. Yeſterday Sir James Wallace waited on his Majeſty at St. James's, and was moſt graciouſly received.

7. Admiral Digby, on his paſſage home from Gibraltar, has taken a French ſixty four gun ſhip, with four Eaſt-India ſhips, and is arrived with them off the Lizard.

8. The Pallas privateer, of Liverpool, has taken and carried into that port the Le Anna, from Bourdeaux for St. Domingo, a rich ſhip. The Prothee, a French 64 gun ſhip, and three tranſports bound to the Mauritius, are arrived at Spithead. The money on board, 140,000l. was to pay the troops. Another 64 gun ſhip was in company, but eſcaped in the night. The Noſtra Signior de Santillaine, Captain St. Joſeph Oveido, of 350 tons, with hemp, &c. is carried into Scilly.

9. Prince William Henry and Admiral Digby arrived at the Queen's Palace yeſterday. The St. Laurent La Bardelue, a French privateer of twenty guns, is taken by Admiral Digby, and ſent into Plymouth.

*The following is a tranſlation of a* LETTER *from Profeſſor* PALLAS, *at* St. Peterſburgh, *to Dr.* F. A. BUSCHING, *at* Berlin, *concerning the operations and the unhappy fate of the late celebrated circumnavigator, Capt.* COOK. [From Dr. Buſching's Weekly Geographical Review, No. II. 1780.]

SIR,

IN the month of November laſt, the Imperial Court and the Senate here received accounts from Kamſchatka, that two Engliſh ſhips had made their appearance in thoſe ſeas, and had landed at different places of that Peninſula, where they had made ſeveral preſents to the inhabitants, and by whom they had alſo been civilly treated.

From theſe accounts it was generally conjectured, that theſe ſhips could be no others than thoſe under the command of the celebrated Engliſh navigator, Capt. Cook. Our conjectures were very agreeably verified by ſome diſpatches which arrived here laſt week from Kamſchatka, for J. Harris, Eſq; the Engliſh Ambaſſador at this Imperial Court.

Theſe diſpatches came from Capt. Clerke, who commanded the ſloop the Diſcovery, under Capt. Cook, and are dated from the harbour of Awatſcha, or St. Peter and St. Paul, in Kamſchatka. They contain a letter from Capt. Clerke to the above Ambaſſador, another from the ſame Captain, and one from Capt. Cook himſelf, for the Engliſh Admiralty in London. From all theſe Mr. Harris has favoured the Imperial Academy with an extract, which is in ſubſtance as follows:

After Capt. Cook had left the Cape of Good Hope, he ſteered his courſe towards Diemen's Land and New Zealand, which he paſſed; and in the month of Auguſt, 1777, he arrived ſafe at Otaheite, where he landed the well-known native of that iſland, Omiah, in perfect health, and who ſeemed much rejoiced on finding himſelf on his native ſhore. Since Capt. Cook's laſt voyage, the Spaniards had twice viſited that iſland, and ſome of them had ſtaid there during ſeveral months. They had brought with them all kinds of poultry and domeſtic animals, but moſtly males, the females having died during the voyage; and conſequently the cows, goats, hens of all denominations, and all other females of the animal kind, brought by Capt. Cook, were extremely welcome. He ſailed again from Otaheite in the month of December following; and after having made ſeveral new diſcoveries in the South Sea, he ſteered towards the North; and in the month of March, 1778, he reached the coaſts of America rather more ſouthwards than Kamſchatka. His ſhip, the Reſolution, having ſprung a leak, obliged him to put into a bay on that coaſt, where he found no inhabitants, to repair the damage. He afterwards ſteered all along the coaſt towards the north, and at laſt plainly diſcovered the ſtreight between the continents of Aſia and America, where both hemiſpheres preſent nothing but a low barren country, without ſhelter, and the ſea of a very middling depth. They continued their route till they perceived diſtinctly the American coaſt, extending to the North-Eaſt. He then thought himſelf arrived near to the bounds of his wiſhes, but when he came to 70 degrees, 45 minutes latitude, and 198 degrees longitude (probably reckoning from Greenwich) he met with impenetrable mountains of ice, which obliged him to turn towards the South. He caſt anchor near the iſland Unalaſchka, whence Captain Cook dates his letter. He fixes that iſland in 53. 55. latitude, and 192. 30. longitude, conſequently giving that iſland a more Weſtern and Southern poſition than is in the new general chart of Ruſſia. As he then found himſelf to the Eaſt of Sandwich Iſland, which he had paſſed in his voyage, he reaſonably thought he muſt meet with other iſlands; he therefore ſailed again, in order to paſs the autumn and the winter in a more temperate climate. He actually diſcovered divers other iſlands, which appeared to him extremely fertile, and where the inhabitants had raiſed ſtone walls upon the heights for their defence. He caſt anchor at one of theſe iſlands, named *O-my-he*, in the Gulf of *Caraca-Coſſa*, and treated very amicably with the natives, who paid him almoſt divine honours. After he had refreſhed his people, one of whom only had died in the voyage, and two others had fallen ſick, he was already got under ſail, when a furious ſtorm hurt his mizen-maſt, which obliged him to return to the Gulf to repair it. The iſlanders became every day more bold, and moſt clearly demonſtrated their inclination for theft, which went ſo far as to ſteal one of his boats.

Capt. Cook, willing to ſeek juſtice for this robbery, went on ſhore with his Lieutenant, and ten or twelve of his crew. He advanced towards a large body of the inhabitants, who always paid him great reſpect, and accoſted their Chief. Whilſt the negociation was carrying on, the inſolence of one of the iſlanders, who was in the throng, obliged him to fire on him with his muſket, loaded only with ſmall ſhot, which did not even penetrate the mat with which he was covered. The Indians began then to be enraged, and when the Lieutenant had at length fired and killed his man, the whole troop fell on the body; and as ſoon as the ſailors had diſcharged their pieces, they did not give them time to load again, but killed Capt. Cook and four of his people, forcing the others, partly wounded, to make their eſcape, under favour of the fire of their pinnace. Capt. Clerke, to whom the command then devolved, ſaw no poſſibility of revenging the death of the brave Capt. Cook, but was obliged to keep on the defenſive till his maſt was repaired. In the mean time, he made friends with the ſavages, and quitted the iſland to return to Kamſchatka, where he wintered in Port Awatſcha from the firſt of January in that year till the month of June, and then ſailed to diſcover (as he writes word) more exactly the iſlands between Kamſchatka and America.

## BOSTON, *May* 1.

*To the Gentlemen Merchants and other Perſons in America, who remit Bills of Exchange to Europe.*

*Gentlemen,* *Nantes, February* 8, 1780.

OF the many bills which have been ſent from America to me, few whole ſets have arrived, parts of them (Firſts, Seconds, Thirds or Fourths) having been thrown overboard or taken,---Of thoſe which I have received, a great number have been only blank endorſed, which leaves them as much expoſed to fraud as if they had been payable to the bearer. I have accordingly more than once found, on preſenting a ſecond bill for acceptance, that the firſt had been already paid, and on examining the bill ſo paid, I have ſeen my friend's name on the back, without a ſyllable by which I could diſcover the hands it had afterwards paſſed through. In one inſtance, I accidentally diſcovered that the bill paid had been in the poſſeſſion of a Captain of a Britiſh privateer, which clearly proves that our enemies conſider Bills of Exchange blank endorſed as a good article of plunder.

In order to remedy this evil effectually, I with reſpect propoſe to you to make it an invariable rule fully to endorſe all bills which paſs through your hands, and to make them payable to the orders of the perſon to whom you remit them.

So far as this affects myſelf or my friends, it would only be neceſſary to write to my correſpondence to put a ſtop to it; but as it is of a very extenſive nature, and may occaſion great loſs to many individuals, I think it my duty thus publicly to caution all perſons in America againſt it. *I have the Honor to be, with great Reſpect,*

*Gentlemen, Your moſt obedient, and moſt humble Servant,*
JONATHAN WILLIAMS.

*(Every Printer on the Continent is requeſted to inſert this Letter in his Paper.)*

Tueſday laſt arrived here, Captain Brown, in 24 days from Guadaloupe, who brings advice that 5 ſail of the line had gone from Martinico, to join 8 Spaniſh ſhips of equal rate at St. Domingo, from whence, it is ſaid, they were going to Georgia.

Laſt Tueſday arrived at Salem a large letter of marque ſhip of about 20 guns, having on board 1000 barrels of pork and beef, 759 barrels flour, 800 firkins butter, and a quantity of dry goods, to the amount of 15000l. bound from London to New-York. She is prize to the ſhips FRANKLIN and SAUCY-JACK.

Friday laſt was ſent into this port by the Reſolution privateer, a ſchooner, bound from Halifax for Malagaſh, laden with about 2000 buſhels potatoes, 80 buſhels oats, ſome flour, tar and hay.

## NEW-LONDON, *April* 28.

Saturday laſt arrived here a Polacre, captured by the Dean Frigate, Capt. Samuel Nicholſon, on a cruize off the Weſtern Iſlands. The prize was from Liſbon, laden with about 300 pipes of wine and 500 boxes of fruit, ſhe having a ſpecial permit from the commander in chief at New-York, to import the ſame directly from Liſbon, for the uſe of the garriſon.

## PHILADELPHIA, *May* 17.

*Extracts of ſeveral Letters from a Gentleman of good Information in Europe.*

"*February* 15. Seventeen ſhips of the line have ſailed for the Weſt-Indies, under Monſieur Guichen; five or ſix more are to follow, in addition to ten or twelve already there. The Engliſh are to borrow twelve millions this year, and *it is ſaid* the loan is filled up. They have thrown a ſop to Ireland, but have not appeaſed her rage. They give out exactly ſuch threats as they did laſt year, and every other year, of terrible preparations. It is perfectly well known how theſe menaces have been accompliſhed. They will not be more fully executed this year than the laſt.

"*Feb.* 19. The art of making and ſpreading falſe news, to anſwer political purpoſes, is not peculiar to Great-Britain; but yet ſhe ſeems to poſſeſs this art, and the talent of giving to her fictions the colours of probability, beyond other nations; at leaſt ſhe ſeems to have more ſucceſs in making her impoſtures believed, than any other. It is her annual practice in the winter to fabricate and export large quantities of this merchandize to all parts of Europe and America, and ſhe finds more cuſtomers to take them off her hands than ſhe ought, conſidering how illicit the traffick is. This winter her emiſſaries have been more aſſiduous than ever in propagating reports, that they have entered into new engagements with ſeveral principalities in Germany, by which they ſhall hire 7000 men for the ſervice of the next campaign in America: That by compromiſing with Ireland, they ſhall be able to take advantage even of the military aſſociations in that kingdom, and draw from thence a large number of regular troops for the ſervice in America, depending on the volunteers, militia, or aſſociators for the defence of the country: That they have made a treaty with Ruſſia, whereby that power has engaged to furniſh them twelve ſhips of the line and 20,000 troops, as ſome ſay, and 20 ſhips of the line and 12,000 troops according to others. This alliance, they ſay too, is of the more conſequence on account of ſome connection between Ruſſia and Denmark, who, it is inſinuated, will follow Ruſſia into the war; and Denmark they add has 45 ſhips of the line, *not manned it is true*, but England, they ſay, can man them.

"Theſe tales, one would think, are ſo extravagant and abſurd, that they would not find a believer in the world, yet there are perſons who believe them in all nations of Europe; and there is no doubt the ſame ſong will be ſung in America, and many will liſten to it---There is nothing farther from the Truth. They will find the utmoſt diffi-

culty to draw from Germany troops enough to repair the breaches in the German troops made in America the laſt year. The ſame with regard to Ireland: and as to what is ſaid of Ruſſia, there is not even a colour of truth in it. There is no reaſon to think that Denmark is diſpoſed to aſſiſt Great-Britain, but, on the contrary, that ſhe has armed to defend herſelf at ſea againſt Great-Britain; but if it were otherwiſe, to what purpoſe would her ſhips of the line be, unmanned, when Great-Britain cannot man the ſhips of the line ſhe already has?

"Admiral Rodney is ſuppoſed to be gone to the Weſt-Indies ----The Engliſh have derived ſuch a flaſh of ſpirits from their late ſucceſſes, which are moſtly however of the negative kind, that they talk in a very high ſtyle. Two reflections they cannot bear; one is, that of loſing the domination of the colonies, becauſe they look upon this domination as indiſpenſible to the ſupport of their naval ſuperiority; the other is, that of leaving France and Spain, or either of them, in poſſeſſion of a powerful fleet at the termination of the war. Their maxim is to make themſelves terrible at ſea to all nations, and they are convinced that if they leave America independent, and France and Spain powerful at ſea, they will never again be terrible to any maritime power.

"*Feb.* 20. We are informed that the Engliſh miniſtry, not long ſince, made a formal application by their Ambaſſador to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, for a body of troops and a number of ſhips; but that the application was oppoſed in Council with great ſpirit, and rejected with great unanimity. The harmony between Verſailles and Petersbourg continues firm and perfect.

"*Feb.* 25. From the current of the Gazettes, it is obvious to remark, of what wonderful efficacy in pulling down tyranny, a Committee of Correſpondence is likely to be; Ireland has done great things by means of it; England is attempting great things with it, after the example of the Americans who firſt taught it's uſe: yet all does not ſeem to produce the proper gratitude in the minds of the Engliſh towards their benefactors. However the glory of the invention is as certainly ours, as that of electrical rods, Hadley's Quadrant, or inoculation for the ſmall-pox.

"*Feb.* 27. Parties in England are working up to a criſis. The petitions of the counties, their numerous committees of correſpondence, their hints of aſſociations, have moſt certainly alarmed the King and his Miniſters to a great degree; to ſuch a degree, that for ſome time their conduct was equivocal, giving hopes at times to the people that the Crown would favour the deſired reformation in the expenditure of money. But upon the news of Admiral Rodney's ſucceſs they grew bolder, and determined to exert all the authority of the Crown to ſuppreſs the meetings of the people. Accordingly the cry of faction, ſedition and rebellion was ſet up in Parliament by the majority, and the King was adviſed to diſmiſs thoſe Lieutenants of counties who had favoured the meetings of the people: Advice which he has certainly taken.------This meaſure is deciſive, and muſt either diſcourage and ſuppreſs theſe meetings, petitions, correſpondences and aſſociations altogether, or it will give them greater force.

"The late deſpe ate ſtep of the Engliſh in ſeizing the Dutch ſhips has made a great change in the minds of the people there, and of the government too, in favour of America. Even the Prince declares that he has been deceived by the Engliſh, and that he will promote unlimited convoys.

*March* 4. Againſt probabilities and appearances, the Engliſh have thrown ſuccours into Gibraltar and perhaps Mahon, to give a little freſh confidence to the miniſtry, but have added very little to their riches or their power. In the mean time Rodney muſt have been retarded by theſe lucky accidents in his courſe to the Weſt-Indies, and given an opportunity to the Compte de Guichen to arrive before him.

"Their ſucceſſes have not however ſuppreſſed the independent ſpirit of Ireland, which is going on in a regular train, deliberating upon bills for the Independence of the Judges, the habeas corpus, the reſtriction of ſubſidies and the diſcipline of their troops, and ſeems determined to throw off all the authority of the Britiſh Parliament; nor that of the Committees of Correſpondence and Petitioners in the counties of England, which threaten aſſociations, and, as the Miniſtry themſelves ſay, ſedition, faction, tumults and rebellion; nor provided a fleet for the Britiſh Channel the enſuing ſummer; nor aſſuaged the ſerious reſentment of Holland for the piracies committed, in violation of the faith of treaties, as well as the laws of nature and nations, upon their commerce.

"The reſpectable and efficient force which France will be able to maintain this year in the American ſeas, will produce, it is to be hoped, the moſt ſolid advantages to the Americans. Their military operations will be more decided, as meeting with leſs reſiſtance; their trade will be better ſecured; and their privateers will have a better opportunity to annoy the enemy, and enrich themſelves."

*From the Paris Gazette of March* 1.

"Yeſterday the Marquis de la Fayette had the honor of taking leave of the King and Royal Family, having obtained his Majeſty's permiſſion to rejoin the army of the United States, in order to ſerve therein, in quality of an American General Officer."

*Extract of a Letter from Morris Town, dated* 11*th of May* 1780.

"Laſt Saturday ſome American Privateers, ſaid to be three ſhips, took a Britiſh Letter Marque cloſe to the Hook, and in ſight of the Ruſſel and three Britiſh frigates—the frigates were ordered to chaſe, but in about an hour, the ſignal was given by the Ruſſel for them to return, which, it is ſaid, was owing to their apprehenſion of our having a fleet off the coaſt—The Marquis Le Fayette left France the 20th of March. Captain Paul Jones, with his ſquadron, were to ſail in 15 days after.

By accounts from Charleſtown as late as the fifteenth of April, we are informed that the Britiſh had attacked Charleſtown by water, but were repulſed, and that the Roebuck, being hulled by ſix out of ſeven ſhot, was obliged to retire.

The New York papers, as late as the tenth inſt. not mentioning any thing of their ſituation in South Carolina, it is thought they have no favourable news from the ſouthward.

Laſt Sunday, as Governeur Morris, Eſq; late a member of Congreſs for the ſtate of New-York, was driving a carriage, the horſes ran away with it; and in Walnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets, near the blackſmith's ſhop, he endeavoured to ſave himſelf by jumping out, but unhappily broke and ſhattered his leg in ſuch a manner that the Surgeons were obliged to cut it off below the knee. We have the pleaſure to inform the public that he is in a fair way of recovery.

Monday laſt the Marquis DE LA FAYETTE arrived here from Head-Quarters.

By his Excellency

*JOSEPH REED, Eſquire,*

PRESIDENT, *and the* SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL *of the Commonwealth of* Pennſylvania,

## *A PROCLAMATION.*

WHEREAS, by an Inqueſt held by the Coroner of the County of *Cheſter*, it appears that *William Boyd*, while in the Diſcharge of his Duty as a Collector of the public Taxes, was, on the Tenth Day of this preſent Month, killed and murdered by a certain *John Smith* or *Robert Smith*, both of the ſaid County of *Cheſter*: AND WHEREAS it is of the utmoſt Importance to the Security of the Lives of the good People of the State, and a due execution of the Laws, that the Perpetrators of ſo horrid a Crime ſhould be brought to condign and exemplary Puniſhment: WE HAVE therefore thought fit to iſſue this Proclamation, hereby engaging that the public Reward of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS ſhall be paid to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall apprehend the ſaid *John Smith* and *Robert Smith*, and ſecure them in any Goal within this State; or the Sum of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS for either of them. AND we do hereby charge and command all Magiſtrates, Sheriffs and other Officers, as well as all other the good Subjects of this State, to exert themſelves, and to uſe their utmoſt Endeavours to apprehend and ſecure the ſaid *John Smith* and *Robert Smith*, ſo that they may be brought to Trial, and be puniſhed according to Law.

*GIVEN by Order of the Council, under the Hand of His Excellency* JOSEPH REED, *Eſquire, Preſident, and the Seal of the State, at* Philadelphia, *this Thirteenth Day of* May, *in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty,*

JOSEPH REED, Preſident.

*Atteſt.* T. MATLACK, *Secretary.*

GOD ſave the PEOPLE.

THE above-mentioned *John Smith* is ſaid to be about twenty-five Years of Age, ſix Feet high, or upwards, is ſtrong made, and a litle round-ſhouldered, has brown Hair, and is pitted with the Small-pox. *Robert Smith* is ſeventeen or eighteen Years of Age, about five Feet eight or ten Inches high, is ſlim made, thin viſaged, ſtoops a little as he walks, and has ſtraight light-coloured Hair. Their Cloathing is not known, but ſuppoſed to be Homeſpun. They are Brothers, and born in the Townſhip of *Concord*, in the County of *Cheſter*. They took with them a Cheſnut-ſorrel Stallion, three Years old, which trots and canters; and a Cheſnut-ſorrel Mare, with a white Mane and Tail, has a Blaze in her Face, ſuppoſed to be eight or nine Years old, and about fourteen Hands high; ſhe both paces and trots.

[*The Printers in the different States are requeſted to inſert the above Proclamation, or at leaſt the Deſcription of the Murderers, and the Reward for apprehending them.*]

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A gentleman, who left New-York the tenth inſt. ſays it was there reported that the Britiſh had made a general attack upon the lines at Charleſtown, in which they were repulſed with great ſlaughter, and that Sir Henry Clinton was ſuppoſed to be mortally wounded.

We are aſſured the Maſſachuſetts State has fully complied with the Requiſitions of Congreſs relative to Finance.

*** The CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY will meet to-morrow evening at the State-Houſe.

*** The Members of the *American Philoſophical Society* are requeſted to be punctual in attending their ſtated meeting on Friday evening next, at 7 o'clock preciſely, on buſineſs of importance, *under their act of Incorporation*, at the Library apartments in Carpenter's-Hall, Cheſtnut-ſtreet, where the future meetings of the Society are to be held till further notice

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*Philadelphia, May* 13*th*, 1780.

WHEREAS the Eſtates of Joſeph Galloway, John Roberts, Holton Jones, Joſeph Grieſwold, Joel Evans, Peter Campbel, Iſaac Allen, Chriſtian Hook, John Butcher, Oſwald Eve, Chriſtopher Sower, Jonathan Wright, John Wright, Abijah Wright, John Luſburg, Joſeph Comely, John Burk, John Robeſon, Joſhua Knight, Lawrence Fagan, Richard Swanwick, John Parrock, Samuel Shoemaker, Abraham Paſtorious, John Tolley, and William Roden, all late of the county of Philadelphia, having been in due courſe of Law forfeited and ſeized, to the uſe of this State:

WE the ſubſcribers, Agents for the ſaid county, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that the Intereſts and Eſtates of the ſaid Joſeph Galloway, John Roberts, Holton Jones, Joſeph Grieſwold, Joel Evans, Peter Campbel, Iſaac Allen, Chriſtian Hook, John Butcher, Oſwald Eve, Chriſtopher Sower, Jonathan Wright, John Wright, Abijah Wright, John Luſburgh, Joſeph Comely, John Burk, John Robeſon, Joſhua Knight, Lawrence Fagan, Richard Swanwick, John Parrock, Samuel Shoemaker, Abraham Paſtorious, John Tolley, and William Roden, in the following Tracts or Parcels of Land, viz. No. 1, A Tract of Land on Schuylkill, in the Northern Liberties, containing about 45 acres, with a good houſe and other valuable improvements thereon; No. 2, A Tract of Land on Hogg Iſland, being 1-3d part of ſaid Iſland, containing about 105 acres of banked meadow; No. 3, A Tract of Wood Land in Blockly Townſhip, lying on the two branches of Indian Creek, and Haverford Road, late of Joſeph Galloway, Eſquire:

No. 1, A Tract of Land in Lower Merion Townſhip, containing 300 acres, with a good dwelling houſe, two griſt mills, one ſaw mill, and one paper mill, and divers out houſes, all in good order; No. 2, A Tract of Land adjoining the above, containing 78 acres, with a houſe, &c. No. 3, A Tract of Land on Schuylkill, containing 300 acres, adjoining Frederick Bicking's land, with three dwelling houſes, a powder mill, an oil mill, and a ſaw mill thereon, with other improvements, late of John Roberts:

A Lot of Ground in Germantown of about 2 acres, with a handſome dwelling houſe, ſtore, ſhop, and other improvements, late of Holton Jones:

A Tract of Land in the Northern Liberties, containing 88 acres, with a brick houſe and ſundry other improvements thereon, late of Joſeph Grieſwold:

A Tract of Land in Blockley Townſhip, containing about 50 acres, with 2 dwelling houſes and other improvements thereon, late of Joel Evans:

A Lot of meadow ground in Paſſyunk Townſhip, on Greenwich Iſland, near the mouth of Hollanders creek, containing 3 acres, late of Peter Campbel:

No. 1, A Lot of Land on Hickory Lane, of about 5 acres, with the remains of 2 brick houſes thereon; No. 2, A Lot adjoining the above, containing 3 acres, late of Iſaac Allen:

A Lot on Germantown Road, about one and a half miles from the city, about 75 feet front, and 180 feet deep, with the remains of a brick kitchen thereon, late of Chriſtian Hook:

A Tract of Land in Blockley Townſhip, containing 56 acres, late of John Butcher:

One Tract of Land in Oxford Townſhip, containing 202 acres, with a good dwelling houſe, powder mill and other very valuable improvements thereon, late of Oſwald Eve:

A Lot of Ground in Germantown, containing 11 acres, 3 quarters and 36 perches, with a dwelling houſe thereon, late of Chriſtopher Sower:

A Tract of Land in Hatfield Townſhip, containing 100 acres, with a houſe, barn, meadow, &c. thereon, late of Jonathan Wright:

A Tract of Land containing 50 acres, adjoining the above, with a dwelling houſe thereon, late of John Wright:

One other Tract adjoining the above, containing 90 acres, with a dwelling houſe thereon, late of Abijah Wright:

A Tract of Land in the Manor of Moreland, containing 126 acres, with a houſe, barn, meadow, orchard, &c. late of John Luſburg:

A Tract of Land in the Manor of Moreland, of 100 acres, with a houſe, barn, &c. thereon, late of Joſeph Comely:

One other Tract in the Manor aforeſaid, containing 30 acres, late of John Burk;

A Tract of Land in Whitpaine Townſhip, containing about 75 acres, with a good houſe and many valuable improvements thereon, late of John Robeſon:

No. 1, A Tract of Land in Abington Townſhip, containing 100 acres; No. 2, A Tract in Abington aforeſaid, about 22 acres, lying near the Meeting Houſe, late of Joſhua Knight:

A Lot of Ground in Second-ſtreet near the Barracks, containing 18 feet front, and 125 feet deep, with a three ſtory brick houſe thereon, late of Lawrence Fagan:

No. 1, A Tract of Land in New-Providence, containing about 170 acres, with a houſe thereon; No. 2, one other Tract adjoining the above, containing about 100 acres, late of Richard Swanwick:

A Tract of Land in the Northern Liberties, containing 5 acres, with a brick houſe thereon, late of John Parrock:

A Lot of Ground on Poplar Lane, containing about 5 acres, late of Samuel Shoemaker:

One moiety of a Lot of Ground in Germantown, containing 39 acres, late of Abraham Paſtorious:

One Lot of Ground in Catharine-ſtreet, with a two ſtory frame houſe thereon, late of John Tolley:

One Lot in Catharine-ſtreet, 20 feet front, between Front and Second ſtreet, late of William Roden.

The Sales of which will begin, at the Court Houſe at Philadelphia, on the twenty-firſt day of June next, and continue from day to day until the whole is ſold.

The terms of Sale will be according to Law, as follows, to wit, one fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after Sale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the Bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth of the purchaſe money: The remainder thereof to be paid in one month after Sale, and on a certificate being produced from the Agents or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given as by Law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties with reſpect to payment, the Agents will attend at the Court-Houſe on the tenth day after Sale, to receive the firſt payment, and in like manner on the thirtieth day after the Sale, to receive the laſt payment, after which no purchaſe money will be received, but the premiſes again ſold for the benefit of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE SMITH, )
WIL. M'MULLIN, ) Agents for
*P. County.*

*The* SALE *to begin at Ten o'clock.*

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*Paſſyunk, May* 15, 1780.

## To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On the 27th inſtant, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes,

A CERTAIN five acre lot of very rich MARSH MEADOW, plowed and ſowed with timothy ſeed four years ago, ſituated near the New-Ferry leading to the Province-Iſland, adjoining meadow of Henry Elves weſterly, and to Penroſe and Roberdeau's weſterly and ſouthерly. The ſaid premiſes being ſeized for refuſing to pay the public taxes. Due attendance will be given by

JOHN HAINNIS, Collector.

*By Order of the County Commiſſioners.*

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Philadelphia, 16th May, 1780.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be Sold by public vendue, in the Meal-market in this city, on the firſt day of June next, at ten o'clock in the morning, A quantity of *Houſhold* and *Kitchen Furniture*; ſeized and taken in execution as the property of John Marſhall, at the ſuit of Edward Hanlon, by

¶ JAMES CLAYPOOLE, Sheriff.

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*Londongrove townſhip, Cheſter county, May* 12, 1780.

## *One Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward.*

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, on Thurſday night, the 11th inſtant, living in Londongrove townſhip, Cheſter county, an iron grey HORSE, 9 years old, 14 hands high, had no marks, is a natural trotter, and carries lofty when mounted, ſhod all round, and in pretty good order. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, ſhall have the above reward, or *One Hundred Dollars* for the horſe, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ THOMAS CHAMBERLAIN.

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## *Two Hundred Dollars Reward.*

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Warwick townſhip, Bucks county, on the night of the 13th inſtant May, a valuable black HORSE, 5 years old this ſpring, better than 15 hands high, a natural trotter, ſhod before, hurt on the back with the ſaddle, and galled with the collar. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get the horſe again, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ CHARLES WALKER.

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STRAYED or STOLEN from off the Commons of this city, on the 14th inſtant, A Grey HORSE, 7 years old paſt, 14 hands high, with a ſwitch tail, a natural trotter, his off hind foot has been cut with a piece of glaſs, and a piece of leather nailed on under the ſhoe. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have him again, ſhall receive, if ſtolen, *Five Hundred Dollars* for the horſe and thief, or *One Hundred Dollars* for the horſe alone, and reaſonable charges, paid by

PHILIP CRUEMELL, Butcher,
living in Sixth-ſtreet, the corner of Arch ſtreet. *1w.

*Philadelphia, May 8, 1780.*

## DAVID CHAMBERS,

Marble Maſon,

HAS returned to this city, with intention to reſume his buſineſs, at the north-weſt corner of Race and Fourth-ſtreets; where the various kinds of MARBLE WORK will be executed in the neateſt and moſt expeditious manner. Orders left as above, or with James Claypoole, Eſq; in Spruce-ſtreet, will be duly attended to.

He wants a Journeyman who underſtands the work; none elſe need apply. Alſo ſome Labourers.

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## TO BE SOLD,

For CASH only, by

*CHALONER* and *WHITE*,

On Carpenter's Wharff,

A CARGOE of EXCELLENT

MUSCOVADO SUGARS. §

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### *Philadelphia Manufacture.*

TO be SOLD by the ſubſcriber, at his Manufactory in South-Alley, extending from Fifth to Sixth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, A variety of GOODS, ſuited to every ſeaſon of the year, viz. Jeans, Saggathies, Everlaſting, Shalloons, Coatings, &c. Spinners employed as uſual. SAMUEL WETHERILL, jun.

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## Notice to the PUBLIC.

MR. JASTRAM propoſes himſelf to teach the *French* and *Engliſh* Tongues by Principles; likewiſe to play on the *German* Flute by Muſick. For further information apply to him, at Mr Hale's, in Walnut-ſtreet, two houſes below the New Goal. ¶

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### *To be SOLD into the country for a term of years,*

A STOUT hearty young Negroe MAN, about 18 years of age, born in the country, and underſtands moſt ſorts of farming work; the true reaſons for parting with him will be told by the owner. For further particulars, enquire of Mr. APTY, in Philadelphia, where he may be ſeen.

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THE ſubſcriber takes this method of letting his friends know, and the public in general, that he has moved from the Trapp, on the Reading road, to Philadelphia, the corner of Race and Third ſtreets, to the houſe and ſtables which Henry Funk lately kept, where he has opened a houſe of entertainment for gentlemen, and alſo excellent ſtabling kept in the beſt manner, well ſupplied with good hay and oats. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on being well uſed, by their humble ſervant ISAAC CONNELY. ¶

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## TO BE SOLD,

(And may be entered upon at any time)

*AN elegant FARM, in good repair, about forty miles from Philadelphia, in Cheſter county, and in a good neighbourhood, containing upwards of 400 acres, half cleared and under excellent fence, the remainder well timbered.*

*The improvements are, a large double two ſtory brick houſe, well finiſhed, a large brick kitchen adjoining; the houſe is ſo ſituated as to command a beautiful proſpect of the meadow, which contains upwards of 40 acres, finely watered by a never-failing ſtream that is brought within twenty feet of the door, and affords an agreeable murmur; a log houſe, 120 feet from the manſion-houſe, very ſuitable for an overſeer or a ſmall family; a ſtone ſpring-houſe at a convenient diſtance, which has a chamber over it; a large barn in good repair; a ſtable, the floor planked and divided into ſix ſtalls; an out-ſtable for ſix breeding mares; ſtabling for 25 head of horned cattle, and chains ready made for twelve; an orchard in its prime, of 160 or 70 trees, in which is a cyder preſs and mill, a young orchard of about 100 trees lately planted, and a large peach orchard; a garden well incloſed and beautifully ſituated, and, what would render it ſtill more pleaſant, a ſtream of water may be eaſily brought through it, ſo as to form an agreeable caſcade, for a ſum not exceeding five guineas.---- Breeding mares with foal, horſes, milch cows, oxen, young cattle, ſheep and hogs, together with carts, plows, harrows, gears and farming utenſils, ſufficient to accommodate any farm, and about thirty-five acres of wheat, rye and barley in the ground, may go with ſaid farm, to accommodate the purchaſer, if he chooſes. For further information enquire of the Printers hereof.* ¶

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## *TO BE LETT,*

A COMPLEAT FULLING MILL, with two ſtocks, the houſe 28 by 18 feet, two ſtories high, well finiſhed, the dying, ſhearing and preſſing utenſils in good order, the whole being new laſt fall. The ſtream affords plenty of water in the drieſt ſeaſons, and great plenty of work may be had the moſt of the year. It is ſituate in Kent county, Maryland, in a very pleaſant and healthy part of the country. ISAAC PERKINS.

N. B. A millwright, brick-maker and ſtone maſon, may have employ, by applying as above. ¶ 4 w.

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THIS is to give NOTICE for the third and laſt time, that all perſons indebted to the eſtate of Mr. ANTHONY FORTUNE, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the Adminiſtrators, to prevent further trouble; and all thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to receive payment, by

NICHOLAS BERNARD, ] Adminiſtrators.
JAMES HAM, ]

*May 10, 1780.* ¶

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*Whitpain townſhip, Philadelphia county, April 25, 1780.*

WAS left in my yard laſt night, ſuppoſed by a thief, a large bay MARE, about 15 hands high, and about 15 years old, with a ſtar in her forehead, ſome white on her right hind foot, neither brand nor ſaddle mark, and has no ſhoes on. Another mare was taken out of my ſtable at the ſame time, but I have ſince got her again. The owner of the above deſcribed mare, proving his property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to LEONARD MITS. ¶

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## WRAPPING PAPER,

To be SOLD, by

HALL & SELLERS.

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*Philad. 5th Month 1, 1780.*

A LARGE Quantity of BARK wanted this Seaſon; for which a good Price will be given by the Tanners of Philadelphia and its Vicinity. ¶

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Philadelphia, April 24, 1780.

*WAS taken up, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, about two miles from Philadelphia, on the Germantown road, Seven old SHEEP, and Four LAMBS, of different marks. The owners of the above ſheep and lambs, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Whitemarſh townſhip, Philadelphia county, on proving property and paying charges, may have them again.* ¶ *JACOB DAGER.*

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JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by

STYNER AND CIST,

In Second-ſtreet, four Doors above Race-ſtreet,

AN ORATION, delivered March 16, 1780, before the Patron, Vice-Preſidents and Members of the American Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting Uſeful Knowledge: By TIMOTHY MATLACK, Eſq; a Member of the ſaid Society, and Secretary of the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennſylvania.

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*Philadelphia, May 1, 1780.*

## Seven Hundred Dollars Reward,

*For a* RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK.

*LOST laſt Friday, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, a red Morocco Pocket-book, with a ſilver claſp, containing between Five and Six Hundred Dollars, a Continental Loan-Office Certificate for Six Hundred Dollars, iſſued from the Loan-Office in Philadelphia, payable to Matthew Irwin, dated November 13, 1777, No. 1147, two years intereſt having been received and indorſed on the back; two ſetts of Bills of Exchange for Thirty-ſix Dollars each, drawn on the Commiſſioners in Paris in favour of William Finnie, No. 2516 and 2517, dated April 20, 1780; five Lottery Tickets in the Third Claſs, No. 14, 15, 12,682, 12,683 and 12,762, and ſundry other papers. Whoever delivers the Pocket-book with the aforeſaid particulars to the Printers hereof, or to Mr. BENJAMIN JANUARY, in Front-ſtreet, near the Coffee-houſe, ſhall receive the above reward, or One Hundred Dollars for the Certificate, Bills and Tickets, and no queſtions aſked.---- Every ſtep has been taken to prevent their being paid, this is therefore to* CAUTION *the* PUBLIC *from being impoſed on by purchaſing them; and it is requeſted, if they are offered for ſale, they may be ſtopt, and information given as above.* ¶

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### *Three Thouſand Dollars Reward.*

STOLEN laſt night out of the Subſcriber's ſtable, at his Ferry oppoſite Philadelphia, a large Sorrel Horſe, of the Raven breed, eight years old, marked with a ſtar and ſnip, both hind feet white, half up to his gamble joints, a long dock with a ſwitch tail, full fifteen hands high; paces, canters and trots, well carriaged and in good order. ALSO, A Brown Mare, of the Dray breed, five years old, with a large ſtar in her forehead, and one hind foot white, high couraged and carries a good head, but her tail rather low, a natural trotter and moves pleaſant, about fifteen hands high and well made. Any perſon who will ſecure the ſaid horſes and the thief, ſo that the owner can have his horſes, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS for each.

April 28, 1780. ¶ SAMUEL COOPER.

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*Philadelphia, April 24, 1780.*

## To the PUBLIC.

THE ſubſcriber gives this public notice, that he has rented a ſtore in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, next door to Mr. Joſeph Swift's, which will be opened next Thurſday for the reception of all goods admitted by Law to be ſold by public auction; and where he propoſes holding a public ſale every Tueſday, (the weather permitting) to begin at nine o'clock in the morning, and oftener if goods come in. Conſtant attendance will be given at ſaid ſtore, by the public's moſt obedient humble ſervant.

WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer.

N. B. No goods will be received on days of ſale.

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### *Three Hundred Dollars Reward.*

*STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Oxford townſhip, Cheſter county, in the night of the 22d of March laſt, a dark ſorrel MARE, heavy with foal, about 14 hands high, ſeven years old, one wall eye, a crooked ſpot in her forehead, ſhod before, a natural pacer, neither brand nor ear-mark when ſtolen. Whoever ſecures ſaid mare and thief, ſo that the owner may get his mare again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or* One Hundred and Fifty Dollars *for the mare only, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by*

¶ *FRANCIS MOTHRAL.*

N. B. *Next morning was found tied with a rope round her neck, a large black Mare, with a ſtar and ſnip, low in fleſh, ſuppoſed to be left by the thief; whoever has loſt ſaid mare is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.* *F. M.*

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Philadelphia, April 21, 1780.

*WHEREAS Suſanna, the wife of the ſubſcriber, having run me greatly in debt, deſtroyed my intereſt, and otherwiſe having moſt ſhamefully miſbehaved herſelf, that it being impoſſible for me to live with her, neither do I intend to cohabit with her any more; now this is therefore to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after the date hereof.* ¶ *HENRY STILES, junior.*

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ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Robert Hopkins, late of the precinct of Richmond, commonly called Point-no-Point, in the county of Philadelphia, deceaſed, by bond, note or book account, are requeſted to pay; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, that they may be paid by ROBERT HOPKINS, ) Execut.
HANNAH HOPKINS, )

To be ſold, at his late plantation, at Point-no-Point, ſeveral young full-blooded Horſes and Mares, breeding Mares and Colts.

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Springfield townſhip, Bucks county, April 3, 1780.

*WAS found dead upon the great road, a man named* PETER LITT, *and an inqueſt held upon him according to law. He had with him ſome ſhoe-buckles, needles and pins. His relations, if any he has, may have the goods again, paying the charges, by applying to*

¶ *SAMUEL M'CAMMON.*

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Imported and to be SOLD by

## PHILIP WILSON,

At his ſtore on South-ſtreet wharff, or at his houſe the corner of South and Penn-ſtreets,

A QUANTITY of the beſt Allom Salt, Weſt-India Rum, Madeira Wine by the pipe, Geneva in jugs, Queens-Ware in Crates, a neat aſſortment of Hard-Ware by invoice, ſome ready made mens coats, Tea, Coffee and Flour.

Ran away from ſaid Wilſon (about a month ago) a Negroe Man, named BEN; he is lame of his left leg and heel, broad and ſtrong made, about 5 feet 2 inches high. *One Hundred Dollars Reward* for the negroe, with reaſonable charges, and *Two Hundred Dollars* for information who employs him to work, or aids his eſcape (ſo that they be brought to juſtice) will be paid, by PHILIP WILSON.

*Philadelphia, April 19, 1780.* ¶

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## To be Sold, or Rented,

THE HOUSE that Judge Imley formerly lived in at Bordenton, it is a genteel finiſhed houſe, with two large parlours on the lower floor, and three chambers on the ſecond floor, and two ditto on the upper floor: There is alſo convenient rooms over the kitchen for ſervants to lodge in, a fine garden, two graſs-lots, and a compleat ſtable, with a pump oppoſite the kitchen door; ſtands on high ground, and a healthy ſituation. For terms apply to JOSEPH CARSON in Philadelphia, or JOSEPH POTTS, Eſq; in Bordenton.

To be ſold by ſaid Carſon, a few hogſheads of exceeding good Bordeaux claret, rock ſalt in bags, corded druggets, durants, mens brown thread and cotton hoſe, and black ſilk ditto, knives and forks, croſs-cut and hand-ſaw files. The dry goods will be ſold cheap, as they belong to a gentleman going off to the Weſt-Indies. ‖

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## PARCHMENT,

Made and Sold by

## ROBERT WOOD,

IN Fifth-ſtreet, near the New Jail, Philadelphia; where Conveyancers, Stationers, Store-keepers or others, may be ſupplied in large or ſmall quantities. *6w.

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To be SOLD by private ſale, or exchanged for a convevenient HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, on the ſouth ſide of Chriſtiana river, oppoſite to and within half a mile of the borough of Wilmington, containing 50 acres of good drained marſh meadow, and about 5 acres of upland adjoining thereto; the upland is high, and having a ſpring of good water, is an agreeable ſituation to build on; the whole fit for grazing or an extraordinary dairy. There is alſo to be ſold a leaſe for ſix years, of 18 acres of marſh meadow, adjoining the ſaid premiſes, the banks of the whole are in good repair, and the allotment of bank which belongs to ſaid marſh is well ſtoned, ſo that a ſmall expence will ſupport the ſame. For terms inquire of CHAMLESS ALLEN, merchant, Philadelphia, or JOSEPH WARNER, in Wilmington, New-Caſtle county, on Delaware.

N. B. Said Warner has alſo about 30 head of horned cattle, and three valuable horſes to diſpoſe of. ¶ 6 w.

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## To be SOLD,

ABOUT 4000 acres of LAND on Tye river, a branch of James river, in Amherſt county, Virginia: This tract is proper for the cultivation of wheat, corn, hemp or tobacco, is extremely well watered, and is ſituate in a healthy part of the country: It lies 20 miles diſtant from James river, by which the produce of the lands is tranſported in four days to Richmond, the capital of the country, diſtant 80 miles. The terms are moderate, and may be known on application to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. ‡ JOHN ROSE.

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## One Hundred Pounds Reward.

RAN AWAY, the 27th of July laſt, from the ſubſcriber, in Cumberland county, near Carliſle, a negroe man, named JAMES, 35 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, ſlender made, of a ſpare viſage, and one of his legs a little thicker about the ſmall than the other. Had on, when he went away, tow ſhirt and trowſers, old felt hat, and half-worn ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſlave, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, by applying to RICHARD MOORE, in Third-ſtreet, next door to the Bunch of Grapes tavern, or PAUL PEIRCE. ‖

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## To the PUBLIC.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subſcriber rides Poſt from Oxford, Cheſter County, to Philadelphia, once a Week; he ſets out from Oxford on Mondays, and returns on Fridays; he alſo rides to Matthew M'Calla's Ferry, on Saſquehanna, Cheſnut-Level Meeting-houſe, New-London Croſs Roads, Stephen Cochran's, Kennet Square, Gideon Gilpin's, Samuel Painter's, Valentine Weaver's, in Cheſter, and Henry Hayes's, in Darby. Letters will be forwarded at One Dollar each for a Subſcriber, or Three Dollars for Non-ſubſcribers, and the Money to be left with the Letters. The Public may depend on a punctual Performance of all Matters entruſted to the Care of their humble Servant,

JAMES BALLENTINE.

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## GEORGE HABACKER,

HAS FOR SALE, at a NEW STORE in Second-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, near Col. Farmer's.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

SPIRITS, Rum, Wine, French Brandy, Gin, Anniſeed, Cordials, Coffee, Cotton, Double and Single Refined Loaf Sugar, Muſcovado and Spaniſh Ditto, Bohea and Souchong Teas, a few Buſhels of excellent coarſe Salt, good Oak Scantling ſeaſoned, and ſundry other Articles.

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*PHILADELPHIA:* Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.